

SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 15, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.
The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, a Senator from the State of Vermont, and LUKE LEA, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF TENNESSEE.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I, R. R. Sneed, secretary of state of the State of Tennessee, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of house joint resolution No. 48, being a joint resolution ratifying an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my official signature and by order of the governor affixed the great seal of the State of Tennessee at the department in the city of Nashville this 12th day of April, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

R. R. SNEED, Secretary of State.

House joint resolution 48.

A joint resolution ratifying an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States.

Whereas both Houses of the Sixty-second Congress of the United States of America, at its second session, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, passed a resolution submitting to the several States the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to wit:

"Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States.

"Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That in lieu of the first paragraph of section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of each State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America be, and the same is hereby, ratified by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee; and further be it

Resolved, That certified copies of this joint resolution be forwarded by the governor of this State to the Secretary of State at Washington and to the presiding officers of each House of the National Congress.

Adopted, April 1, 1913.

W. M. STANTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NEWTON H. WHITE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, April 4, 1913.

BEN W. HOOPER, Governor.

Mr. NEULANDS presented a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of Nevada, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Assembly joint and concurrent resolution 4.

Ratifying the amendment to section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Approved February 19, 1913.

Whereas both houses of the Sixty-second Congress of the United States of America, at its second session, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, made the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America, in the following words, to wit:

"Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That in lieu of the first paragraph of section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

Therefore be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada (the Senate concurring), That said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America be, and the same hereby is, ratified by the Legislature of the State of Nevada.

That certified copies of this preamble and joint and concurrent resolution be forwarded by the governor of this State to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the presiding officer of the United States Senate, and to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

STATE OF NEVADA, Department of State, ss:

I, George Brodigan, the duly elected, qualified, and acting secretary of state of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of the original assembly joint and concurrent resolution ratifying the amendment to section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America, approved February 19, 1913, now on file and of record in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of State at my office in Carson City, Nev., this 20th day of February, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

GEO. BRODIGAN, Secretary of State.
By J. W. LEGATE, Deputy.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 1.

To the President of the United States and the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The Senate and House of the Territorial Legislature of Alaska memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States for the repeal of the law entitled "An act extending the time in which to file adverse claims and institute adverse suits against mineral entries in the District of Alaska," approved June 7, 1910 (36 Stat., 459), which law applies to Alaska only, and allows 8 months additional to the 60-day period of publication in which to adverse applications for mineral patents in Alaska. Three years of experience have demonstrated that such law is wholly unnecessary and serves no useful purpose, but, on the contrary, it imposes additional delays upon an already tedious procedure and places unreasonable burdens upon those who seek in good faith to develop our mineral lands. No good reason exists for such special legislation in Alaska. The conditions in this Territory warrant every possible effort to simplify the procedure and to expedite such applications instead of imposing additional delays and unnecessary burdens as is done by this objectionable and unjust law.

In many cases the long delay of the present law causes an additional year's assessment work under the law providing for yearly assessments of \$100 to be performed upon each claim located.

Adopted by the senate March 26, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house April 1, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Alaska, ss:

I, William L. Distin, secretary of the District of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of senate joint memorial No. 1 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska, at Juneau, this 2d day of April, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

WM. L. DISTIN,
Secretary of Alaska.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 1.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the First Legislature of Arizona, in special session convened, respectfully represent:

That the title and possession of Monticello, the home place of Thomas Jefferson, is vested in Mr. LEVY, a private citizen of the State of New York, and the place is now practically in a state of ruin and decay;

That the title to the grave of Jefferson, wherein lie the remains of the author of the Declaration of American Independence and those of his beloved wife, and which grave is embraced within a space about 100 feet square of the grounds of Monticello, is vested in the descendants of Jefferson;

That access to the grave of Jefferson is open to his descendants, but not to the general public, except upon the payment of a fee to Mr. LEVY, thus commercializing one of the most sacred spots in America; but no admission to the house of this great apostle of humanity is allowed to any person;

Now, therefore, it is peculiarly appropriate that this place should not be in private ownership; and it is peculiarly appropriate that Monticello, the home in life as it is the home in death of this great American, should be the common heritage of the people of this country.

It is especially fitting now for the people of the United States to obtain this hallowed place, that they may keep and beautify and adorn it as a shrine to which every lover of liberty may go at will to pay his tribute of respect: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, urged to enact such legislation as may be necessary to vest in the United States the title and possession to the home and grave of Thomas Jefferson; and

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial and these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the representatives of Arizona in Congress, and that our representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to do all in their power to accomplish the enactment of such legislation.

Passed the Senate April 7, 1913, by a vote of 17 ayes, — noes, — absent, 2 excused.

M. G. CUNIFF,
President of the Senate.

March 22, 1913. Read third time in full and passed by the following vote: 29 ayes, 3 nays, 1 absent, 2 excused.

H. H. LINNEY,
Speaker of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a petition of Local Union No. 335, Boilermakers' International Union, of Grand Junction, Colo., praying for the appointment of competent men as Federal boiler inspectors; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I present a resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATE, STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Lansing, Mich., April 9, 1913.

Hon. CHARLES E. TOWNSEND,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: By direction of the senate, I hand you herewith copy of the resolution this day adopted by the senate relative to proposed changes in the tariff.

Very respectfully,

DENNIS E. ALWARD,
Secretary of the Senate.

Senate resolution 72.

Whereas there are located and have been in operation in the State of Michigan during recent years 17 beet-sugar factories, which factories represent an investment of about \$12,000,000, and which factories have paid out to the farmers of the State of Michigan during recent years about \$7,000,000 per annum for sugar beets; and

Whereas the beet-sugar industry in the State of Michigan employs a large amount of labor, both in raising sugar beets and in manufacturing said beets into sugar, and said industry has resulted in largely increasing the value of the farm lands in the State of Michigan, and any injury to said beet-sugar industry in this State would be a serious blow to the State; and

Whereas the sheep and wool industry in this State is an important one, the number of sheep now owned by the farmers of Michigan being approximately two and one-half millions, and their value more than \$10,000,000; and

Whereas both the beet-sugar industry and the sheep and wool industry above mentioned are of great importance to the farmers of the State of Michigan, as well as to other classes of its people, and any reduction of the tariff upon either sugar or wool would be a great blow to both said industries, and a great injury not only to the farmers of the State, but also to the laboring classes: Therefore be it

Resolved by the State Senate of the State of Michigan, That the President and the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested not to take off or reduce the tariff upon sugar or upon wool, as by so doing they will be striking a heavy blow at the State of Michigan; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be mailed by the secretary of the senate to each of our United States Senators, to each of our 13 Representatives in Congress, and to the President of the United States.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the senate this 8th day of April, 1913.

DENNIS E. ALWARD,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. NEWLANDS presented a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of Nevada, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Assembly joint and concurrent resolution 9.

Joint and concurrent resolution of the Assembly of the State of Nevada, relative to a grant by the United States to the State of Nevada of 1,000,000 acres of public lands to be disposed of for the benefit of a State road fund, approved March 15, 1913.

Whereas good roads and highways are fundamentally an economic necessity affecting directly and indirectly all industry and commerce, intrastate and interstate, and the social and economic welfare of the citizens of this State and its sister States; and

Whereas the State of Nevada is the sixth State in the Union in the amount of its area, and contains a smaller number of inhabitants than any of its sister States, and contains thousands of miles of roads, with limited means of building and maintaining the same, and by reason thereof is unable to construct new roads and to accomplish the equally important task of maintaining them after they are constructed or improved; and

Whereas the improvement of the present roads in the State of Nevada and the construction of new roads necessary to its economic welfare, and the maintenance of both after construction, will require a vast sum of money: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada (the Senate concurring), That we urge our Representatives in Congress to earnestly request the Congress of the United States to enact a proper legislative grant to the State of Nevada of 1,000,000 acres of unoccupied and unappropriated nonmineral lands of the United States for the benefit of a State road fund of the State of Nevada. That such grant be a floating

grant and the land thereby granted to be sold and disposed of under the same terms and conditions as the grant heretofore made of 2,000,000 acres for the benefit of the public schools of this State; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to our Representatives in Congress and to the President of the United States.

STATE OF NEVADA, Department of State, ss:

I, George Brodigan, the duly elected, qualified, and acting secretary of state of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of the original substitute for Assembly joint and concurrent resolution 7, relative to a grant by the United States to the State of Nevada of 1,000,000 acres of public lands, to be disposed of for the benefit of a State road fund, approved March 15, 1913, now on file and of record in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of State, at my office, in Carson City, Nev., this 20th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

GEO. BRODIGAN, Secretary of State.
By J. W. LEGATE, Deputy.

Mr. NEWLANDS presented petitions of the Commercial Club of Reno, the Chamber of Commerce of Las Vegas, the Chamber of Commerce of Fallon, and of sundry citizens of Carson City, Reno, and Yerington, all in the State of Nevada, praying that 1,000,000 acres of the public lands be granted to the State of Nevada for the creation of a road fund, which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Nevada Bar Association, held at Reno, Nev., favoring the enactment of legislation to simplify Federal procedure on the law side of the court, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the executive committee of the Nevada State Equal Franchise Society, remonstrating against the treatment accorded the participants in the woman-suffrage parade held in Washington, D. C., on March 3, 1913, which was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. McLEAN presented resolutions adopted by the Business Men's Association of Hartford, Conn., remonstrating against the consolidation of the customs districts in the State of Connecticut into one district, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Springfield, Greater Boston, Winchester, Watertown, Lexington, and Medford, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Panama Canal law exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls, which were referred to the Committee on Intercoastal Canals.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a petition of members of the National Woman's Temperance Union, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the closing of the Panama Exposition grounds on Sundays, which was referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions.

He also presented resolutions adopted by members of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Racine, Wis., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

TARIFF DUTY ON SUGAR.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I have been receiving hundreds of communications from my own State and from other places protesting against placing sugar on the free list. A great many of these communications are merely formal in their character, and they might as well not have been sent.

Some of the most earnest appeals for protection that have come to me are from the Hawaiian Islands. I have here a letter from Right Rev. Henry B. Restarick, bishop of the Episcopal Church in Honolulu, on that subject. I have known Mr. Restarick for a good many years. At the time I went to California, 30 years ago, or very soon thereafter, he was the rector of the Episcopal Church in the city of Los Angeles. He has been in Honolulu for a good many years and is familiar with conditions in the islands. He is a man of high character, of superior intelligence, and a keen sense of right and justice. His letter contains, I think, most valuable information on this subject. For that reason, Mr. President, I ask that the letter may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HONOLULU, HAWAII, March 26, 1913.

The Hon. JOHN D. WORKS,
Senator from California, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: You will remember me as rector of St. Paul's Church, San Diego, and my relations with you have always been pleasant. I wish to write you in regard to the proposed reduction or abolition of the duty on raw sugar.

I have been a resident of the islands nearly 11 years. I know every one of the sugar plantations by personal inspection. I know all the managers; I know also the condition of the laborers in the islands.

I hope, therefore, that you will bear with me for a statement in regard to the matter, because a large reduction in the tariff would absolutely ruin these islands. The sugar industry was built up owing

to the reciprocity treaty under Kalakaua. Many of the sugar plantations never paid a cent on the stock until years after the venture of planting was made. Two plantations known to me, Olaa and McBryde, have never paid in the 12 or 15 years of their existence one cent on the stock, and have had difficulty in meeting the interest on their bonds. There is no other crop which can be raised on the Hawaiian Islands on the lands now occupied by sugar. Most of the land previous to the sugar industry was comparatively barren, and much of it would not feed a cow to the acre. It was covered with brush and weeds and some grass. Immense sums of money have been spent by the corporations for irrigation purposes. Many of the ditches and irrigation systems have cost half a million dollars. Take one plantation—Ewa. A few years ago their pumping from artesian wells cost them for coal \$1,000 a day. That has been reduced since they have used oil. In a few years, when sugar is high, there may be large profits; but when there is drought, there are none. I know of one plantation, Pahala, on the island of Hawaii, where the leaf hopper destroyed the entire crop; where they expected 22,000 tons, they got less than 2,000. Other plantations were affected by the loss of a third of the crop.

It must be remembered, also, that the plantations are not owned by individuals. I meet Army officers and Navy officers occasionally who still think that Spreckels owns most of the plantations in the islands. As a matter of fact there are no Spreckels interests here in any plantation. That is why the Spreckels interests want free sugar, so that they can buy Java and Philippine sugar free of duty. The stocks in the sugar companies are widely distributed. There is hardly a teacher or a clerk in the islands that does not own shares in some company. With the exception of two small plantations, there are none that are owned by individuals. The stocks are for sale in small blocks—5 and 10 shares can be purchased. If some men have gotten rich here, it has been by ventures of faith, by hard work, and by ability to take advantage of circumstances. The sons of the old Congressional ministers were almost always educated in the United States, and most of them were college men. When the reciprocity treaty was signed they took advantage of the situation, and many of them are wealthy.

I wish to say to you that nowhere in the world where I have been are the managers of large corporations so generous in the support of all church, charitable, and benevolent institutions as the people here, nor did I ever see anywhere in any industries the consideration, the kindness, and the good feeling there is here between the employer and the employee.

It must not be thought that we have cheap labor here. I consider that on the whole it is a highly paid labor, far higher than it is in most of the States of the Union. The lowest paid of any Portuguese, Spanish, or Russian laborer is \$22 a month, house rent free, water free, doctor and hospital free, fuel free. The Japanese and other workers on the plantations send large sums of money home. I have said that the lowest wages are \$22 a month, but most of the labor is done now on the contract system, and a great many men in cutting cane or planting make from \$35 to \$40 a month, in addition to the free house and the other things mentioned above.

There is another thing to be remembered. That is that the Orientals who have come here have come in touch with western civilization, and while neither Japanese nor Chinese are coming now, yet those who are here are learning western ways and being enlightened with western ideas. We of our church have nearly 50 boys studying in universities in China and the United States. The late Provisional President of China was five years in one of our church schools. The chief justice under the empire was also from our school here, afterwards a graduate of Cambridge, England. The mining engineer of a Province in China is also another of our boys, after graduating at Columbia. A Chinese woman of great intelligence told me that our Honolulu boys had revolutionized the university at Shanghai, not only by teaching them sports and giving them western ideas, but by teaching them patriotism. The late revolution in China really sprang from Honolulu.

I have gone into details in rather a rambling way that you may judge of the importance of this "crossroads of the Pacific."

As I said before, no crop can be substituted for sugar. We can and do produce pineapples, but there is only a limited demand for them. We can and do produce coffee, but we can not compete with Brazil. We can send a certain number of bunches of bananas to San Francisco, but we can not compete with Central America. If the duty on sugar is materially reduced, most of the white people will have to leave the islands, and Hawaii will be ruined as Jamaica was by the action of the British Government in the early part of the last century. I have no financial interests whatever in sugar. I do not own one share of sugar stock, and I am independent for my salary upon the people here, but I know the United States thoroughly and know the situation here. Hawaii is a melting pot for the nations and races, and, as Prof. Blackman, of Yale, says, people of different races are living together in Hawaii on terms of more intimacy and kindly relationship than anywhere else in the world. It is a serious thing not only for Colorado and California and other places in regard to the beet-sugar industry, but it would simply paralyze industry of every kind in the islands. It seems to me that because of the treaty of reciprocity and annexation that the United States owes something to these islands. We imported \$28,000,000 worth of goods from California last year—hay, grain, horses, mules, and general supplies. It would be a considerable loss to California if these were stopped. The Hawaiian-American Steamship Line depends entirely for its return cargoes upon Hawaiian sugar, and with free sugar this line would have to go out of business. So would the Matson Line. In fact, American steamship lines may be counted as those which do business with the Hawaiian Islands, as there are very few which go elsewhere.

It will be interesting for you to know that there is no poorhouse or county farm in the islands. The poor are taken care of by private benevolence. There is a splendid hospital free to all who need it, and a large endowment. There is a home for old people and incurables at no expense to the Territory. There are homes for old women and old men, created and endowed by private benevolence. You may live in Honolulu a long time without seeing a beggar. The Americans who have made money here are democratic, generous, and patriotic. To destroy the industry of the islands would be a far-reaching calamity, because, as "Crossroads of the Pacific," our civilization, our educational institutions and our Americanizing influence goes far and wide.

Let me give you one point: Two men who had been in Cuba told me in 1907 that they would wager anything that Cuba would be annexed in five years. They told me that they had been all over Cuba, and the American Sugar Co. was buying up every piece of available land and that they were so anxious for free sugar that they would seek to bring about a revolution that would necessitate annexation. I told them that I did not believe it; that the people of the United States would not stand for the annexation of that number of Spanish-Americans and

negroes. They were quite positive that it was going to be done. The American Sugar Co. is now back of this movement for free sugar because they know positively that they would make the profit and that the consumer would have to pay just as much as he does now, and that the revenue of over \$50,000,000 a year would be lost to the Treasury of the United States.

I believe that if the frauds of the American Sugar Co. had not been exposed, that they would have endeavored to have carried out their scheme for the annexation of Cuba.

As soon as the beet-sugar industry and the Hawaiian and Louisiana sugar industries are knocked out by taking off the tariff, the world's sugar supply would be so affected that, in my opinion, sugar would go up in price instead of down.

Asking your pardon for this long letter, and with kindest regards,

Faithfully, yours,

HENRY B. RESTARICK,
Bishop of Honolulu.

P. S.: I would add to the above, that in accordance with the desires of the authority at Washington the planters and sugar men here have spent large sums in trying to get white labor. All incomes above a certain amount are levied on by an income tax for the bringing in of white labor. But, of course, under the laws of the United States any contract with such labor is impossible, and many of them take a free trip from Portugal, Spain, or Russia to the Hawaiian Islands, and some of them before they have done a stroke of work go on to San Francisco, and many more when they have worked here a few months. They have used the assistance of the Territorial Government (given through the money derived from the income tax) to get this far on their way to California.

Again, Alaska cannery and others have had frequent agents here to get the labor away—Filipino, Portuguese, Spanish, and Russian.

If people would only consider that the Tropics produce staple articles, such as sugar, coffee, and so on, and that the production of these articles need a certain class of labor, and that the Hawaiian Islands are in the Tropics and have to compete in the production of sugar with Java, Cuba, and other countries, which could increase their production indefinitely and have no restrictions as to labor, it would readily be seen that the tariff taken off would mean the ruin of these islands from a commercial point of view.

Two Congressmen here, on separate occasions, have said to me: "These large holdings must be broken up, and the people must have the land." One of the men was from Kansas. I said to him, "Why do not you break up your big farms?" "And besides," I asked, "what would you produce on these lands if divided up?" Of course, he could not tell, nor can anyone else. I have been all over these islands and know all about homesteads and small holdings, but there is not a white man living who could make his living expenses from the land. Many have tried, and all have failed. When a homestead is taken up the man works on the plantation for a living and uses his small homestead as a side issue. There is not much tillable land on the islands anyway, for they are all mountainous in the middle and the strips around the sea are the fertile parts.

In speaking of wages, I did not mean that the Japanese got \$22 a month. They get about \$18, with room or house, fuel, doctor, etc.

In addition to their wages the Planters' Association have an agreement that each year they will give to all employees a certain percentage of the earnings of the plantation. Last year being a good one, with large crops and high prices, this addition was 13 per cent, which increased the wages of all considerably.

A man from California recently said to me: "I saw women working on the plantations, and they told me they only got \$14 or \$15 a month." I said to him: "Did you ever hear of the women in Pennsylvania working on the coal dumps for less money when you think that these women get so many things free?" "Moreover," I said, "those Japanese women are married, and they are working simply because they like work and to add to the family income, so that they can send more money home to Japan or save it for investments here. The work is light hoeing, and as they were used to working in the fields in their own country it is no hardship."

H. B. R.

PROPOSED TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Mr. WORKS. I present a telegram in the nature of a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Corona, Cal., which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CORONA, CAL., April 12, 1913.

Hon. JOHN D. WORKS,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.:

At a meeting of the Corona Chamber of Commerce held on Friday evening, April 11, 1913, at 8 p. m., the following resolution was passed and secretary instructed to wire same to you at Washington, D. C.:

Whereas the proposed new tariff bill, which was introduced into the House of Representatives April 7, 1913, by the Hon. OSCAR UNDERWOOD, of Alabama, and which is now before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House for consideration, reduces the customs rates on a great number of California products to such a degree that in several instances it will have the inevitable result of seriously crippling if it does not absolutely destroy great interests upon which depend large numbers of people and the public welfare of the State; and

Whereas the present reading of the proposed tariff bill indicates that California has been more severely dealt with than other States of the Union, and its products more severely and unnecessarily exposed to foreign competition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Corona Chamber of Commerce, That an earnest protest is hereby made against the adoption of the tariff bill in its present form and with its severe discrimination against the products of the State of California.

Resolved, That this protest be mailed to the Hon. CHAMP CLARK, OSCAR UNDERWOOD, and the California Senators and Representatives in Congress with the request that they use their utmost endeavors to have the proposed tariff bill amended so that it shall deal more justly with California and Pacific coast products.

SANGER E. FRENCH,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

LOSS OF STEAMSHIP "TITANIC" (S. DOC. NO. 8).

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, a year ago the steamship *Titanic* went down in mid-ocean, having on board 2,223 persons, when she collided with an iceberg. Fifteen hundred and seventeen human lives were sacrificed in that great disaster. The United States promptly took action looking to an inquiry into the causes which led to the wreck of the *Titanic*, and has taken steps to afford possible remedies and to provide further for the safety of life at sea.

I think on this occasion it would be well for us to take stock of what has been accomplished in that regard. I inquired of the Secretary of Commerce and requested that he submit a statement upon the subject, and he has very kindly responded. I believe it would be instructive and helpful to have this information as to what has been done up to this time in promoting safety of life at sea available to all and in some public, permanent form.

I therefore request that the letter from the Secretary of Commerce to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I would suggest to the Senator from Florida that he ask to have the letter also printed as a document, for the use of Senators.

Mr. FLETCHER. I am perfectly willing to add to the request that the letter be printed in the RECORD and also as a public document.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed as a document and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 10, 1913.

HON. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR FLETCHER: It affords me pleasure to reply to your inquiry of the 8th instant as to what has been done or is being done with reference to the international conference and also in promoting safety of life at sea.

You will recall that the magnitude of the disaster which occurred on April 15, 1912, forced thoughtful men on either side of the Atlantic to the conclusion that the real problem presented called for international solution, and that such a solution could be reached satisfactorily only after searching inquiry into all the conditions affecting the safety of ocean travel. This thought found immediate utterance in the British press and the German Emperor was prompt in summoning his technical advisers to determine the attitude which Germany should take toward a problem which all recognized could not be settled by any one nation. The first measure, however, dealing with the subject in comprehensive detail was the joint resolution introduced on April 18 by Mr. ALEXANDER, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives. This resolution has been the basis of action at home and has helped to shape action abroad.

After informal consultation, London has been deemed the most suitable and convenient place for the assemblage of the conference, and by common consent the British Government will take the lead in determining the date, which will probably be late in the coming summer or early in the autumn.

PRELIMINARY WORK.

In the meantime technical committees of the most competent men have been making painstaking studies in Great Britain and Germany of matters which must be determined at the conference. I need scarcely remind you of the great amount of time and effort which you and your colleagues of the Senate Committee on Commerce and the members of the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries devoted during the last session to some of these subjects. Indeed, it must be gratifying to you, as it is to all who served in the Sixty-second Congress, to recall that within a fortnight after it assembled on December 4, 1911, and weeks before the steamship *Titanic* left her builder's hands, committees of both branches of Congress had begun work on legislation relating to the safety of ocean navigation and were well advanced toward the solution of problems to the existence of which the attention of the rest of the world was turned abruptly on April 17, 1912.

The preparations for the conference have so far advanced that the British Government has proposed an informal consultation at London in June or July between representatives of the technical committees at work in Great Britain and those who will be qualified to express with some technical precision the views held in the United States. Toward this end the British Government late last December sent informally to Washington Mr. George E. Baker, representing the British Board of Trade. He submitted to my predecessor, Secretary Nagel, and to members of the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, invited to meet at the department, the revised British regulations concerning lifeboats which subsequently were put into effect. I welcome this opportunity to express my appreciation of the efforts of Secretary Nagel to promote the international conference and to endeavor to secure adequate preparation on the part of the United States for the performance of our share of the work.

I regret that during the pressure of the closing days of the late session of Congress and the general and intense interest attending the change of administration and of the control of Congress the appropriation of \$10,000 to make our necessary preliminary arrangements failed to secure the approval of the conference committee on the general deficiency bill. I am entirely confident, however, that Congress at an early date will vote the money needed for the purpose.

The time remaining for preparation is short, and very much hard work must be done. For this reason I have already undertaken, subject to appropriation by Congress, to organize technical committees to study in this country the subjects covered by the Alexander resolution, which in essentials are similar to the lines of inquiry followed for some months by the British expert committees.

HULLS AND BULKHEADS.

Had there been lifeboats for all on board, the great loss of life on the *Titanic* could have been averted. We may perhaps be allowed the sad

satisfaction of contemplating that while she carried boats for only 1,040 persons, our own rules then existing would have required a similar vessel with a like complement of passengers and crew to have carried lifeboats for 2,367. I do not overlook the fact, however, that the circumstances attending this calamity were exceptional, and that in many cases, when the sea runs high, the launching of lifeboats is difficult, if not impossible. We must go more thoroughly into the subject if we are to meet adequately the perils of the sea.

I am disposed to believe that the following utterance, a few weeks after the loss of the ship, by the late Sir William H. White, points out the most important and the most difficult problem to which we should address ourselves:

"When calmer consideration of the subject becomes possible it will be seen that the question of boat equipment, important as it undoubtedly is, must be treated as subordinate to that of efficient water-tight subdivision. Possibly the time is approaching when shipowners will concur in action by which such subdivision shall be made the subject of legislation on lines to be agreed upon by the board of trade and themselves. In view of the experience gained in connection with legislation for the load lines of merchant ships it is permissible to hope that if such action is taken it may be of an international character; and that arrangement would undoubtedly be most advantageous if it could be made."

The subject of the efficient water-tight subdivision of hulls of vessels has been under consideration now for over 10 months by a committee of some of the most eminent authorities in the United Kingdom; and in Germany the excellent bulkhead and hull regulations of the *Seeberufs-genossenschaft*, framed after two years' inquiry following the sinking in 1895 of the German S. S. *Elbe*, are being thoroughly revised.

Meanwhile the *Olympic*, sister ship of the *Titanic*, has had her hull entirely reconstructed, so far as bulkheads and double skin are concerned.

Nearly 2,000,000 passengers cross the Atlantic annually to and from the United States. By far the greater part of these are either American citizens or those who seek to take up their homes here. The American delegates to an international conference must meet the most highly trained minds of Europe on the subject of ship construction, which is of direct interest to our people. I am sure, therefore, that it is prudent to endeavor to secure now the strongest possible American advisory committee on this phase of the subject.

I wish to organize a committee on which shall be represented the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers, and the technical schools which offer instruction in naval architecture and marine engineering, such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Michigan, the Leland Stanford Junior University, Cornell University, and the Stevens Institute of Technology. I have also requested the principal shipbuilding companies which build ocean passenger steamers to suggest to me names of those most competent to express the views of shipbuilders on this subject. The American passenger-ship owners on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, respectively, have been asked to name those most competent to express their views; and I have also invited Mr. William Livingstone, president of the Lake Carriers' Association, to suggest a name that will carry authority throughout the marine interests of the Great Lakes. The American Record of Shipping, generally known as American Lloyds, has also been invited to participate; and I have also designated Mr. J. Bernard Walker, editor of the Scientific American, with whose instructive work, *An Unsinkable Titanic*, you are doubtless acquainted. To this committee I have asked the Secretary of the Navy to add an officer of the construction corps of that department, for although the hulls of battleships and ocean passenger steamships are designed to meet quite different conditions, I wish to avail myself of the high technical knowledge and standing of the members of this corps. Of course, the Steamboat-Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce will be represented. Suggestions will be welcomed from other sources, for the above list is not meant to be exclusive.

EFFICIENT OFFICERS AND CREWS.

In the last analysis the efficacy of all material precautions against marine disasters depends on the efficiency of the officers and crew who handle the ship and all that goes with it. Superficially, uniform international regulations prescribing standards of efficiency of officers and men may seem difficult to establish and maintain, but I am confident that if the subject be approached in the proper spirit an international agreement on at least some essential points may be reached. I am confirmed in this opinion by the knowledge that the provision for efficient lifeboat hands included in the seamen's bill—upon which the committees of the Senate and the House spent so much time and study at the last session—is acceptable in principle to the British authorities, and, indeed, in substance resembles the recommendation of the British committee which considered the subject of lifeboats, their manning and equipment. Already the laws of Germany, Norway, the Netherlands, and France are in advance of our laws in prescribed tests of the vision of lookouts, adequate rest for those required to stand watch, and sanitary conditions of the forecabin and the engine room; and in so far as the seamen's bill would have raised standards in these respects, its failure to receive Executive approval on March 4 is a matter for general regret. All the work done by Congress at the recent session as well as foreign laws and regulations will be available for the use of the committee on efficiency of officers and crews which is being formed. I have asked the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots to propose a suitable deck officer, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association to propose a suitable representative of the engine-room staff, and Mr. Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, has been also requested to serve on this committee. The maritime exchanges and chambers of commerce of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and Seattle have been requested to propose captains of trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific Ocean passenger steamers, respectively, in active service or retired, to serve on the committee, and I trust that American shipowners on the Atlantic and Pacific will agree upon representatives of their views on the subject. With the cooperation of the Secretary of the Treasury I hope to secure the advice of officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service and of the Public Health Service. This last service, through the marine hospitals and because of its visual tests of licensed officers, is acquainted with the physical condition of officers and crews in our merchant service. Here also the list is not meant to be exclusive; light from any source will be welcome.

RADIOTELEGRAPHY.

You helped to frame the acts of Congress concerning radiotelegraphy and added in the ratification of the Berlin and London radiotelegraphic conventions, so I need not tell you that on this subject the legislation of the United States, in principle and in most of its provisions, already has been accepted, or bids fair soon to be accepted, as the basis for the international prescription and regulation of this far-

reaching agency for the promotion of safety at sea. You will, I am sure, allow me to take this opportunity to recall that the principle of a constant wireless watch on ocean passenger steamers (two operators) as a measure of Government regulation, to which there is now no dissent, was first proposed by my colleague, the Secretary of State, Hon. William J. Bryan, in November, 1911. Our own act of June 24, 1910, has been amended in accord with this suggestion, and at the international radiotelegraphic conference last June in London 31 countries approved the principle of a constant wireless watch, at least in the case of large passenger steamers, as a measure of international regulation. The same convention also provides for auxiliary apparatus for use in event of the failure of the ship's main power plant, as does our act of July 23, 1912. So far as radiotelegraphy is concerned, the work, from our point of view, before an international conference will be mainly the adjustment of minor differences between our regulations and those which may be suggested by other powers so as to secure uniformity. To prepare for this work I have requested the wireless companies furnishing operators and apparatus for ship and coast stations and the shipowners concerned to propose the names of suitable experts who may confer with the Commissioner of Navigation and representatives of the Naval Radio Service and the Bureau of Standards.

AIDS AND PERILS TO NAVIGATION.

You have doubtless noted that the Secretary of the Treasury has already dispatched two revenue cutters to the North Atlantic to maintain alternately a patrol north of the spring and summer tracks of transatlantic steamships and to give wireless notice of perils from ice, a service performed last year by two scout cruisers of the Navy. During his December visit here, Mr. Baker, of the British Board of Trade, inquired informally whether our Government would cooperate in endeavors which the British Government contemplated, to make a thorough scientific study, covering several years, of ice movements in the North Atlantic and simultaneously to provide warnings to ships of approaching ice. The British Board of Trade and transatlantic companies have already sent the Antarctic exploring ship *Scotia*, equipped with powerful radio apparatus to give ice warnings, and with a scientific staff and equipment to study ice movements and meteorological conditions in the regions of early ice appearance. The Hamburg-American Line has also, in behalf of German companies, announced its cooperation with patrol work.

Thus the way is prepared for an agreement on this subject at the international conference on safety at sea. In the meantime I have requested the Secretary of the Treasury to allow Capt. Commandant Bertholf, of the Revenue-Cutter Service, who has had long experience in the Arctic, to serve on a committee on aids and perils to navigation, which will consider ice and other problems. The same committee will also consider transatlantic steamship lanes, on which a British committee already has reported, and I have requested, through the Secretary of the Navy, the cooperation of the Hydrographic Office. The London radiotelegraphic convention, ratified by the Senate on January 22, 1913, provides for the wireless dissemination of meteorological reports, and I have asked the Secretary of Agriculture for the help of the Weather Bureau on this committee, which under the Alexander resolution will be requested to consider systems of reporting and disseminating weather reports and information relating to aids and perils to navigation. The Maritime Exchanges of New York and Philadelphia and the Boston Chamber of Commerce have been asked to unite on the name of the captain of an ocean passenger steamship and also on the name of a representative of their organizations for duty on this committee.

I know of no other body of men brought so frequently and continuously into contact with the varied perils of North Atlantic navigation from the Grand Banks to Nantucket as the captains of the deep-sea fishing fleets of New England, so I particularly desire to secure the services of a member of the Gloucester Master Mariners' Association. But it will be unreasonable to ask for the services of many of those whose experience and knowledge are needed unless Congress shall provide for their necessary expenses while engaged in work to enable this country to offer intelligent advice, perform intelligent work, and secure rational results at an international conference in which all our people, rich and poor, have so much at stake.

Atlantic yachting forms so large a part of our national maritime life that I have asked the yacht clubs, through the New York Yacht Club, to be represented on this committee. The Lighthouse Bureau has wide experience with submarine bells, high-powered lights, and similar apparatus, of which I shall avail myself through its representative.

LIFEBOATS AND DAVITS.

The loss of the steamship *Titanic* led to an immediate demand for lifeboats and life rafts for all on board, and that principle is now generally recognized by regulation or the voluntary action of shipowners. The subject, however, is not as simple as it might seem at first blush, because the use of davits and other means of putting such boats over the ship's side, of lowering them fully loaded, or lowering passengers into them when afloat, as well as stowage on deck, which may affect the ship's stability, all offer difficulties. The Steamboat-Inspection Service has already done much good work in these lines, and the regulations recently approved will, I trust, prove effective. As already stated, the new British regulations on the subject were informally laid before my predecessor and members of the Senate and House committees especially concerned before they were put into effect abroad. Good progress has thus been made toward agreement on this subject, but its importance warrants consideration of all details. The rescue work of the Life-Saving Service and of the Revenue-Cutter Service is carried on mainly with lifeboats, often under conditions of peril, and I have asked the Secretary of the Treasury for the cooperation of skilled officers of those services with the Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service in preparing in detail a statement of American views on this subject. I have also requested the shipowners and the shipbuilders to name men, representing their views, to work with the officers mentioned.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The Alexander resolution wisely provided that the United States should lay before nations the subject of protection against fire at sea, which, to my mind, is of equal importance with subjects that have attracted more general notice. Loss of life from this source is, of course, much less frequent than in the days of wooden vessels. On the other hand, the inflammable character of many cargoes, which under the lower modern freight rates can be carried, gives opportunity for spontaneous combustion, creating a risk almost unknown in earlier days. In trying to meet adequately this requirement of the joint resolution, I am asking for the services of expert representatives of the National Board of Marine Underwriters, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and also of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, whose tests, I am aware, are applied mainly to apparatus used on shore but whose experience will be valuable. I also count on securing technical advice from the Patent Office when needed and on the committee to

study fire conditions on shipboard, and shall, of course, include a representative of the Steamboat-Inspection Service charged more immediately with the approval and supervision of existing fire-fighting appliances.

LIABILITY OF SHIPOWNERS.

You recall that in January, 1912, the Senate ratified the Brussels international convention unifying certain rules regarding assistance and salvage at sea, and subsequently Congress enacted legislation to give it effect. One of the provisions of the convention and of the statute prescribes that every master is bound, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his vessel, crew, and passengers, to render assistance to everybody found at sea in danger of being lost, and failure to render such assistance subjects the delinquent master to heavy penalties. The obligation imposed by humanity has thus been strengthened by statutory requirement. The question of limitation of the liability of shipowners has taken large proportions in the thoughts of men here and abroad since the disaster of last April. It was already a topic set apart for consideration by the Brussels international conference on the unification of maritime law. In view of its increased importance, the Belgian Government decided to postpone until September of this year the international maritime law conference, which will be quite apart from the London conference, to consider this subject. Congress has already made the necessary appropriation for the expenses of a delegation of men of the highest legal attainments to represent the United States at this conference, and the Secretary of State and myself have already invited the Hon. A. J. Montague, of Richmond, Va., and Edwin W. Smith, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., to continue to represent the United States at the conference, and have secured the services of the Hon. Henry Galbraith Ward, United States circuit judge of the second circuit. The composition of the delegation will probably be completed soon, and Secretary Bryan and myself will arrange for consultation with the delegation at Washington, so that the attitude of the United States on this difficult subject may be carefully and fully determined.

Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary.

OVERFLOW OF THE GREAT MIAMI RIVER, OHIO.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, during the recent floods in the State of Ohio the city of Dayton, among our growing cities which suffered, was particularly stricken. In the city of Dayton, with a population of perhaps 125,000 people, 14,000 homes were flooded. Nearly all the business portion of the city was inundated. Lives were lost and property to the estimated value of more than \$100,000,000 was destroyed.

The cause was primarily the excessive fall of water. Secondly, it was due to the condition of a navigable stream, the Great Miami River. This condition was due in part to the fact that bridges had been constructed across the river the abutments of which encroached upon the channel of the stream, and great piers were built in the midst of the stream, thereby lessening the channel and increasing the opportunity for the damming up of the river. The city council of Dayton feel that the National Government should have given more attention to the construction of those bridges, and that the channel of the stream should be changed.

The other day the city council adopted a preamble and resolution in the nature of a petition addressed to the Congress of the United States, looking to ultimate relief against the possibility of a recurrence of floods of this character. I send the preamble and resolution, in the form of a petition, to the desk, and ask that it be read and referred to the Commerce Committee.

There being no objection, the resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

A resolution offered for consideration to the council of the city of Dayton, State of Ohio.

Whereas the Great Miami River is controlled as a navigable stream by the Federal Government, it is the duty of the Government to examine plans for all bridges and to prevent the channel from being encroached upon by private interests; and

Whereas the Government has failed to perform its obligation in regard to the inspection and supervision of our waterway and is thus directly responsible, in our opinion, to the people of Dayton for the great calamity from which they are now suffering; and

Whereas the neglect of the Government in this instance has resulted in a great loss of life and a monetary loss to Dayton of more than \$100,000,000, through the disastrous forces with which we are too weak to cope; and

Whereas the Federal Government should not continue its neglect of this condition, but should at once appropriate a sufficient amount of money to place the city of Dayton beyond the liability of another disaster such as that through which we have just passed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the council of the city of Dayton, State of Ohio, That we now respectfully demand some just reparation from the Government for the neglect from which we are suffering; this demand is made because it is just, and because we are entitled to that protection which the Federal Government affords and gives to all cities located along navigable waterways; and

That we now petition the Congress of the United States to provide sufficient funds to cut a new channel for the Great Miami River and to supervise the work of cutting this new channel; and

That the clerk of council be, and he is hereby, directed to certify copies of this resolution to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Adopted by council, April 8, 1913.

WM. D. HUBER,
President of Council.

WAYNE G. LEE,
Clerk of Council.

I hereby approve the foregoing resolution this 11th of April, 1913.

EDWARD PHILLIPS,

Mayor of the City of Dayton, State of Ohio.

I, Wayne G. Lee, clerk of council of the city of Dayton, State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution duly adopted by the city council at a special meeting had and held in the council chamber of the city of Dayton, State of Ohio, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1913, and which is duly recorded in minute book C-1, page 435, of the records of the council of said city of Dayton, State of Ohio.

[SEAL.]

WAYNE G. LEE,

Clerk of Council, City of Dayton, State of Ohio.

ACTING ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER CARL A. LOEFFLER.

Mr. KERN. From the Committee on Privileges and Elections I submit the following unanimous report. I ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana presents a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which will be read.

The Secretary read the report (No. 3), as follows:

Mr. President, your Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom were referred the verbal charges made on the floor of the Senate on the 13th of March, 1913, against the official conduct of Carl A. Loeffler, Acting Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, having considered and fully investigated such charges and the facts upon which the same were based, unanimously report:

First. That there is no evidence showing any official misconduct on the part of the said Loeffler.

Second. That the Senate should make no further investigation of such charges.

Your committee asks to be discharged from further consideration of the matter so referred to them and that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

JOHN W. KERN, Chairman.

Mr. KERN. Inasmuch as the report is unanimous, and as an act of justice to the young man against whom the charges were made, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report that I may move its adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. KERN. I move that the report of the committee be adopted.

The motion was agreed to.

FRED N. WEBBER.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate resolution 29, to pay Fred N. Webber, jr., a sum equal to six months' pay of his late father, Fred N. Webber, sr., a Senate policeman, to report it back favorably, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read Senate resolution 29, submitted by Mr. BRADLEY on the 7th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to Fred N. Webber, jr., son of Fred N. Webber, sr., deceased, late a Senate policeman, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I move to amend the resolution by inserting "twelve" instead of "six," making the allowance of pay for 12 months in lieu of 6 months. I do this because the Senate set a precedent at the close of the last session fixing one year's salary as the amount voted to the widow of a deceased Sergeant at Arms, and I see no reason why there should be a discrimination against an employee who received a much smaller salary than did he.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I hope that the amendment will not be adopted by the Senate. Perhaps the worst thing that any legislative body can do is to follow a wrong precedent. Both the Senator from Kansas and I, as members of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, opposed the amendment which granted 12 months' pay to the family of the deceased Sergeant at Arms. Simply because something has been done which was, both in his opinion and in mine, a wrong thing to do, is no reason why it should be followed by making the wrong universal with regard to all the employees of the Senate.

In my opinion the whole system of paying the families of Senators and employees when they happen to die, for time which they have not served, on this earth at any rate, is wrong; but it is a custom, and has been for a long time, to grant 6 months' pay to the family of a deceased Senator or a deceased employee. During the last session we went beyond precedent to some extent and granted 12 months' pay to the family of one of the employees of the Senate. I do not mean by saying that we went beyond precedent to some extent that there never had been any precedent at all for it. There had been three or four

bad precedents, which ought to have been "honored in the breach" rather "than the observance."

I hope the amendment will be voted down, and I hope the resolution as reported by the committee will be passed.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, if the Senator from Mississippi will yield, I desire to say that I am in absolute harmony with his views as to what ought to be done. I opposed with what vigor I could the precedent that was set in the payment to the family of a higher officer of the Senate a full year's salary, but it seems to me to pay to the family of an officer who has received a salary of five or six thousand dollars a year a full year's salary and then refuse to pay to the family of just as faithful an employee who received, say, a thousand dollars a year a full year's salary and to cut his family down to six months' salary, is an unjustifiable and indefensible discrimination.

I do not want to set any precedent of allowing 12 months' pay in such cases. I do not believe in it. I tried to prevent it before, though I could not; but I want the Senate to be consistent, to do one thing or the other, so as to treat the families of its deceased employees alike. That is the reason why I made the motion to amend, and I hope if the amendment is voted down that action will be observed as a precedent in the future.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I do not think there is really any difference between the Senator from Kansas and myself, except that he seems to think the proper way to right a wrong is to do another wrong thing just like it. I want the Senate to pursue a consistent course, and I want to make it consistent by going back to the regular practice of allowing six months' pay to families of deceased employees until such time as possibly the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate may destroy the whole system.

Mr. President, I have finished what I have to say, and I ask for the adoption of the resolution as reported.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, as a member of the committee that passed upon this resolution I voted against it, because I do not believe that the practice involved is good; but the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] has proposed an amendment which, it seems to me, if it should be adopted as a precedent, will make the practice still worse. Six months' pay is surely enough to give to the families of deceased employees of the Senate. In fact, it seems to me that the law which prescribes the exact amount of compensation to Senators and Representatives and employees of Congress is really what ought to be adhered to. Inasmuch, however, as the practice has heretofore been that which is proposed in the pending resolution and this case has occurred while that practice remained, I do not know that I shall now object, although I did vote against the resolution in committee; but to add six months' more salary in the case of the death of an employee seems to me to be going far beyond what we ought to do, and I hope the Senate will vote down the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW].

The SECRETARY. In line 5, before the word "months," it is proposed to strike out "six" and to insert "twelve."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I simply desire to say a word about this question, because I want my own position to be clear. With great reluctance I yielded to the report as made. I do not believe the Senate is justified in appropriating money beyond the salary due at the time of death in any case, and I stated to the committee I would prepare a bill to that effect, in order that this practice might be terminated. It is not justifiable, in my opinion. It is a mere grant of largess; it is a devotion of the people's money to an illegal purpose. It never should have been the custom; the custom should not longer prevail; but it seemed, in view of the fact that the custom has heretofore existed, rather an invidious thing to do, to stop the operation of the custom as to a particular man whose relatives are to receive this reward, the death having already occurred. So I was content then, and am content now, to see this particular resolution pass in the form reported by the committee; but I shall introduce at my earliest convenience a bill to stop the practice, and I shall ask the Senate to consider it.

With reference to the position taken by the Senator from Kansas, it seems to me that its logic is that if a legislative body has ever made a mistake it must continue to make that mistake, and the greater the mistake the more incumbent is the duty to perpetuate it. That is really not the position of the Senator from Kansas. What he desires to do, I think, is to impress upon the Senate the evil of this practice. The lesson having been given and the expression of opinion having been very full,

I think his amendment ought to be voted down, and that we ought to give six months' pay in this instance and then cease this practice.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs upon the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WILLIAMS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report back favorably, with an amendment, Senate resolution 26, and I submit a report (No. 4) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution; and there being no objection, the Senate proceeded to its consideration.

The amendment of the committee was, in line 4, after the word "stenographer," to insert "at a price not to exceed \$1 per printed page," so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed \$1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, and that the expense thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I inquire if that is an amendment reported by the committee?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. SMOOT. I think that that will involve an expense perhaps greater than would be incurred by hiring a stenographer regularly by the day. The amendment, I understand, proposes to fix the rate of compensation at \$1 per printed page.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the present law provides just what is proposed by the amendment, except that the present law stipulates that the rate of compensation shall not exceed \$1.25 per printed page. We have here reduced the rate to a dollar per printed page.

By the way, I want to say in this connection that it was stated to the committee that during a contested-election case a stenographer, paid at the rate fixed by law—\$1.25 per printed page—made nearly \$50 a day in reporting the hearing. It was thought that the rate fixed by law could not be affected or repealed except by law, but that in a matter merely concerning a Senate committee the committee could fix the maximum rate, provided it did not exceed the maximum fixed by law. We therefore reduced it from \$1.25 to \$1 per printed page.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am fully aware that the law provides that the rate shall not exceed \$1.25 per printed page, and I am quite in harmony with the amendment so far as it goes; but I want to ask the Senator—

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator from Utah will pardon me just a moment, I will state for the benefit of the Senate that the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate has appointed a subcommittee to look into the entire matter of the payment of stenographers for reporting hearings, and so forth, to examine the House system and to examine other systems, and see if we can not inaugurate a better system than the one which now prevails. The Senator is aware of the fact that over in the House they have a certain number of men, called committee stenographers, who are borne upon the roll at an annual salary, and who are detailed from time to time to attend committees and report hearings.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I was fully aware of that, and I thought at this particular time it was opportune to call attention to that fact, because I think such a system would save the Senate committees a great deal of money. I am fully aware of just what the Senator says—that many of the stenographers reporting committees of the Senate have made perhaps as high as the Senator says, \$50 a day. It would be much better for the Senate to employ certain stenographers and have the committees use those stenographers. I believe that would be cheaper—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am inclined to think that the House system is better than ours.

Mr. SMOOT. And that is the reason why I brought up the question. I thought perhaps it could be arranged in this resolution, but if not—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would rather this resolution would not be complicated with that matter—

Mr. SMOOT. If not, I shall not object to the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Because we have appointed a subcommittee to investigate and make a full report. I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, just a word. The Committee on the District of Columbia has employed stenographers from time to time, and they have been paid the usual rate of \$1.25 per printed page. There ought not to be any discrimination as between the employment by committees and employment under the general law, but very likely that can not be corrected now. I am inclined to think that a dollar a page is a sufficient compensation, and inasmuch as we have no regularly employed stenographers upon whom we can call to do this work, I hope the resolution will pass as the Senator from Mississippi has reported it.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Mr. CHILTON. From the Committee on the Judiciary I report back favorably, without amendment, the bill (S. 577) authorizing the President to appoint an additional circuit judge for the fourth circuit. It is a bill of only five lines, and as it refers to a purely local matter I am going to ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. I desire to explain that it provides for the appointment of an additional circuit judge in the fourth circuit, a circuit which is the only one in the United States limping along with two circuit judges. The need for an additional judge has been great for a number of years, and in the Sixty-second Congress a bill similar to the one now reported was passed, but for some reason it failed of passage in another place. I think the bill should be passed, and I hope there will be no opposition to its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill reported by him from the Committee on the Judiciary. Is there objection?

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I must object. What are we going to do after the 1st of July with the four circuit judges who are now serving as judges of the Commerce Court? Why can not one of them be assigned to this work?

Mr. CHILTON. I hope the Senator will not endeavor to send one of them to West Virginia or to the fourth circuit.

Mr. BRISTOW. Well, there are four of them who will have to be assigned somewhere. What are we going to do with them?

Mr. CHILTON. That is not our affair, Mr. President. Of course, though, if the Senator objects the bill can not be considered.

Mr. BRISTOW. I think we have a surplus of circuit judges now, or will have after the 1st of July.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, this bill was passed by the Senate during the last Congress, and the Senator did not object then, although the same condition regarding the judges to whom he refers was present then that is present now.

Mr. BRISTOW. Well, I have been lectured this morning for undertaking to perpetuate a bad precedent, and so—

Mr. CHILTON. I voted with the Senator after he was lectured, and I did not join in the lecturing. I went the Senator one better. I voted for his amendment when he did not vote for it himself.

Mr. BRISTOW. Of course, I regret to object to anything that the Senator from West Virginia may desire, but I feel constrained, until we know what is to become of the four surplus circuit judges who will be on our hands after the 1st of July, to object to creating any more.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, I merely want to say to the Senator that he ought to have considered that when he was voting to create extra judges for almost every other circuit in the United States except the fourth circuit. I hope the Senator will now consider this proposition. It is not an idle matter; the fourth circuit is really suffering for an additional judge. It needs him. There is so much business there that it really can not be transacted without another circuit judge. I think the Senator is making a mistake now in interposing the objection.

Mr. BRISTOW. I understand if there is a crowded condition of business there, judges can be assigned to attend to that business for a couple of months at any rate, and there will be four circuit judges on our hands on the 1st of July, and what are we going to do with them?

Mr. CHILTON. That is a matter for the Senate to determine; it is not for me to answer. I only know that the Congress of the United States has been treating the fourth judicial circuit very badly for a number of years, and I want the Senate to correct the situation by taking the same action that it took at the last session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kansas insist upon his objection?

Mr. BRISTOW. I certainly must; yes.

Mr. GOFF. I desire to ask the Senator from Kansas not to object, and to state that there are reasons why he should not. That was my motive in rising. Am I too late for that?

Mr. BRISTOW. Of course I regret very much to oppose the Senators from West Virginia in this matter, but I shall have to insist upon my objection to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. GOFF. The Senator probably would not do so if he heard the facts to the contrary.

Mr. BRISTOW. The facts can be presented when the bill is up for consideration, and amendments can be offered to it at that time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will go to the calendar.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR CONNECTICUT.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. From the Committee on the Judiciary, I report back favorably, with an amendment, the bill (S. 281) providing for an increase of salary of the United States attorney for the district of Connecticut, and I submit a report (No. 2) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary was, in line 5, after the word "of," to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$4,000," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the salary of the United States attorney for the district of Connecticut shall be at the rate of \$4,000 a year.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I did not object to the consideration of the bill, but I should like to have a little explanation from the Senator from Connecticut as to why this change in the salary should be made.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, a similar bill was passed by the Senate at the last session of Congress, and it was unanimously reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee in the House, but failed of action by the House itself. The present salary of the United States attorney for the district of Connecticut is \$2,500. The whole State, containing a million and a quarter people, is one district. The business of the office has increased greatly in recent years. Both Judiciary Committees, that of the House and that of the Senate, have thought the salary ought to be increased so as to put it on a par with the salaries paid in other States similarly situated.

I will ask that the report be printed in the RECORD, as it explains the whole matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that order will be made.

The report (No. 2) submitted this day by Mr. BRANDEGEE is as follows:

Mr. BRANDEGEE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following report, to accompany S. 281:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 281) providing for an increase of salary of the United States attorney for the district of Connecticut, having had the same under consideration, unanimously recommend that the bill do pass with the following amendment: On line 5, after the word "of," strike out "\$5,000" and in lieu thereof insert "\$4,000."

The State of Connecticut comprises one judicial district with a population of 1,114,756, and the law provides for the holding of court at New Haven and Hartford. The present salary of the United States attorney for this district is \$2,500, with no allowances for assistance except \$350 a year for a clerk. The district has increased more than 400,000 in population since the salary was fixed at \$2,500, and your committee believe that at present it is wholly inadequate, and a comparison of the salaries paid in the other districts and number of cases in which the United States is a party can only justify such a conclusion. It was represented to your committee by those familiar with the duties of the United States attorney for this district that the number and importance of the cases in which the United States is a party have very largely increased.

The salaries paid the United States attorneys, their assistant attorneys, and clerks in the New England districts are as follows:

Maine, \$3,000; assistant attorney, \$1,200; clerk, \$600.
New Hampshire, \$2,000; clerk, \$500.
Vermont, \$3,000; clerk, \$840.
Massachusetts, \$5,000; assistant attorneys, \$8,600; clerk, \$3,760.
Rhode Island, \$2,500; assistant attorney, \$1,500; clerk, \$750.
Connecticut, \$2,500; clerk, \$350.
The clerk was paid in 1911 \$4,939.60. The salary of the marshal for this district is \$2,500.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. On Saturday last I introduced a bill (S. 737) prohibiting the use of fish traps or other device for impounding fish in waters in and adjacent to Alaska. At my request the bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce. I have since been informed that the proper committee is the Committee on Fisheries. I reintroduce the bill and ask that the reference be corrected.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey:

A bill (S. 877) prohibiting the use of fish traps or other device for impounding fish in waters in and adjacent to Alaska; to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

A bill (S. 878) to provide for the appointment of a district judge in the northern and southern judicial districts in the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 879) to regulate the employment of minor children in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 880) for the relief of heirs of Winston Morris, deceased;

A bill (S. 881) for the relief of heirs or estate of John Mills, deceased;

A bill (S. 882) for the relief of the estate of Francis Mayerhoff;

A bill (S. 883) for the relief of heirs or estate of Jesse Mabry, deceased;

A bill (S. 884) for the relief of the heirs, devisees, and legatees of Willis Lowe, deceased;

A bill (S. 885) for the relief of Harry P. Lee, John M. Lee, and the heirs of Nathaniel W. Lee;

A bill (S. 886) for the relief of Mrs. E. A. Lanier and estate of N. B. Lanier, deceased;

A bill (S. 887) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Kuykendall;

A bill (S. 888) for the relief of heirs or estate of Eunice Hurdle, deceased;

A bill (S. 889) for the relief of James K. Hamblen;

A bill (S. 890) for the relief of the estate of Gladney, Gardner & Co.;

A bill (S. 891) for the relief of heirs or estate of Benjamin Garrett, deceased;

A bill (S. 892) for the relief of the estate of J. M. Fortenberry, deceased;

A bill (S. 893) for the relief of Mrs. P. A. Eskridge;

A bill (S. 894) for the relief of Clarissa Duncan and Charles E. Duncan;

A bill (S. 895) for the relief of the estate of Mary Dean, deceased;

A bill (S. 896) for the relief of the estate of Enos Davis, deceased;

A bill (S. 897) for the relief of heirs or estate of E. C. Cornelius, deceased;

A bill (S. 898) for the relief of the heirs of J. B. Clark;

A bill (S. 899) for the relief of the heirs of Louis Cato; deceased;

A bill (S. 900) for the relief of Maria Elizabeth Burnett;

A bill (S. 901) for the relief of the estate of R. C. Bumpass, deceased;

A bill (S. 902) for the relief of the heirs of J. L. W. Bullock, deceased;

A bill (S. 903) for the relief of the heirs of U. H. Buck, deceased;

A bill (S. 904) for the relief of the estate of Capt. John Belino, deceased;

A bill (S. 905) for the relief of Louis T. Barnes;

A bill (S. 906) for the relief of Mary Maynor;

A bill (S. 907) for the relief of heirs of James Porter, deceased;

A bill (S. 908) for the relief of the estate of William Richards, deceased;

A bill (S. 909) for the relief of the estate of Joseph S. Rogers, deceased;

A bill (S. 910) for the relief of the estate of Phereby R. Sheppard;

A bill (S. 911) for the relief of M. T. Sigrest;

A bill (S. 912) for the relief of heirs or estate of W. R. Smith, deceased;

A bill (S. 913) for the relief of the estate of William Penn, deceased;

A bill (S. 914) for the relief of the heirs of Joshua Nicholls;
A bill (S. 915) for the relief of the heirs of W. H. Sneed, deceased;

A bill (S. 916) for the relief of heirs or estate of Louis Summers, deceased;

A bill (S. 917) for the relief of W. W. Warren, administrator of the estate of Jackson Warren, deceased; and

A bill (S. 918) for the relief of the estate of Nevin Phares; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 919) granting an increase of pension to Agnes E. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRYAN:

A bill (S. 920) to amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes"; and

A bill (S. 921) to repeal section 3 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900"; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. NEWLANDS:

A bill (S. 922) providing for an increase of salary of the United States marshal for the district of Nevada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 923) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," approved August 24, 1912; to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

A bill (S. 924) to authorize the inclosure of certain lands in the State of Nevada containing dangerous quagmires; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 925) authorizing the preparation and submission to Congress of a plan for the gradual acquisition of parks and playgrounds in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BACON:

A bill (S. 926) for the relief of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Co.; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 927) to make lawful certain agreements between employees and laborers, and persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture, and to limit the issuing of injunctions in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 928) for the restoration of Park Howell, late captain, to the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States; and

A bill (S. 929) to promote the efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 930) for the relief of the estate of Epenetus Heath, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LIPPITT:

A bill (S. 931) granting an increase of pension to William A. Munroe;

A bill (S. 932) granting a pension to Margaret L. McDermott;

A bill (S. 933) granting an increase of pension to Carrie H. Chace;

A bill (S. 934) granting an increase of pension to Horace P. Lester;

A bill (S. 935) granting an increase of pension to Nancy M. Vinton;

A bill (S. 936) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Harris;

A bill (S. 937) granting a pension to Sarah B. Potter;

A bill (S. 938) granting an increase of pension to Harriet N. Crowell;

A bill (S. 939) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Taylor;

A bill (S. 940) granting a pension to Mary W. Gross;

A bill (S. 941) granting an increase of pension to Josiah D. Hunt;

A bill (S. 942) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hatfield;

A bill (S. 943) granting an increase of pension to Flora Annis;

A bill (S. 944) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Spencer;

A bill (S. 945) granting an increase of pension to Amanda M. Dixon;

A bill (S. 946) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Cady;

A bill (S. 947) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Jennison;

A bill (S. 948) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Tillinghast; and

A bill (S. 949) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Reynolds; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 950) providing for the adjustment of the claims of the States and Territories to lands within national forests; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 951) to provide for the formation of banking corporations for carrying on the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories.

A bill (S. 952) awarding a medal of honor to George Murphy, late private, United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 953) extending the provisions of the bounty-land law of March 3, 1855, to persons who participated in the Indian wars of the United States prior to April 12, 1861; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 954) forbidding the use of spurious currency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 955) validating and confirming conveyances of lands made by allottees on the Yakima Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 956) to increase the pensions of the blind who served in the War with Mexico, the Civil War, and the War with Spain; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 957) to define and punish lobbying; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 958) to require hours of rest for employees on railroads; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 960) for the relief of Richard Brady;

A bill (S. 961) for the relief of James M. Blankenship;

A bill (S. 962) for the relief of Edgar A. Darling;

A bill (S. 963) for the relief of Israel Sturges;

A bill (S. 964) for the relief of John Lynch;

A bill (S. 965) for the relief of George Peyton; and

A bill (S. 966) for the relief of William M. Burns; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 967) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Merrill;

A bill (S. 968) granting an increase of pension to James F. McGrew;

A bill (S. 969) granting an increase of pension to James H. Meekin;

A bill (S. 970) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Loughry;

A bill (S. 971) granting an increase of pension to Emmett Langston;

A bill (S. 972) granting an increase of pension to Emmett Langston;

A bill (S. 973) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Leonard;

A bill (S. 974) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Kennedy;

A bill (S. 975) granting an increase of pension to Calvin W. Keefer;

A bill (S. 976) granting an increase of pension to Richard F. Jacks;

A bill (S. 977) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Stauter;

A bill (S. 978) granting a pension to W. H. Padgett;

A bill (S. 979) granting an increase of pension to Ryland W. Darnall;

A bill (S. 980) granting a pension to John T. Drinkwater;

A bill (S. 981) granting an increase of pension to Milton Cobler;

A bill (S. 982) granting a pension to Sarah L. Craig;

A bill (S. 983) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Carr;

A bill (S. 984) granting an increase of pension to Robert F. Catterson;

A bill (S. 985) granting a pension to Robert T. Burton;

A bill (S. 986) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Havens;

A bill (S. 987) granting a pension to Omar E. Brown;

A bill (S. 988) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Brubaker;

A bill (S. 989) granting an increase of pension to Josiah L. Burton;

A bill (S. 990) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Butler;

A bill (S. 991) granting a pension to Watson Nickelson;

A bill (S. 992) granting a pension to William H. Albert;

A bill (S. 993) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Armstrong;

A bill (S. 994) granting an increase of pension to George W. Allen;

A bill (S. 995) granting an increase of pension to Edward W. Anderson;

A bill (S. 996) granting a pension to Oscar C. Shull;

A bill (S. 997) granting a pension to Rose E. Umholtz;

A bill (S. 998) granting an increase of pension to Robert Posey;

A bill (S. 999) granting an increase of pension to Cass M. Peterson;

A bill (S. 1000) granting an increase of pension to Schuyler C. Pool;

A bill (S. 1001) granting a pension to Benaldine Smith Noble;

A bill (S. 1002) granting a pension to Durance R. McFeely;

A bill (S. 1003) granting an increase of pension to William E. McGee;

A bill (S. 1004) granting an increase of pension to William Woodford Mitchell;

A bill (S. 1005) granting an increase of pension to William H. Moore;

A bill (S. 1006) granting an increase of pension to William H. Sumption;

A bill (S. 1007) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Baughman;

A bill (S. 1008) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Medsker;

A bill (S. 1009) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Burk;

A bill (S. 1010) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah V. Purdy;

A bill (S. 1011) granting an increase of pension to Rachel B. Purdy;

A bill (S. 1012) granting an increase of pension to James Roberts;

A bill (S. 1013) granting an increase of pension to George W. Shreeve;

A bill (S. 1014) granting a pension to Rose A. Doyle;

A bill (S. 1015) granting an increase of pension to James Edwards;

A bill (S. 1016) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Everson;

A bill (S. 1017) granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. Fodrea;

A bill (S. 1018) granting an increase of pension to Frances F. Godown;

A bill (S. 1019) granting a pension to Della E. Godfrey;

A bill (S. 1020) granting an increase of pension to James H. Goldsborough;

A bill (S. 1021) granting a pension to Mary F. Gaddie;

A bill (S. 1022) granting a pension to William Howell;

A bill (S. 1023) granting a pension to Anna Hohndorff;

A bill (S. 1024) granting an increase of pension to Mathew Isaacs;

A bill (S. 1025) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Jared; and

A bill (S. 1026) granting a pension to Lewis C. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

A bill (S. 1027) to provide for an enlarged homestead; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1028) prohibiting the issuing of revenue stamps to and the receiving of a special tax upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors from persons designing to sell such spirits and liquors for use as a beverage in any State or Territory, or subdivision of any State or Territory, in which the sale of distilled spirits and fermented liquors for use as a beverage is prohibited by law; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1029) granting an increase of pension to Annie Shannon (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1030) granting an increase of pension to Norman P. Wood (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 1031) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891; to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama:

A bill (S. 1032) to amend section 1342 and chapter 6, title 14, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 1033) for the relief of certain Shawnee and Delaware Indians (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1034) to prevent the transportation interstate of adulterated commercial feeding stuffs for live stock and poultry, and providing a penalty for the violation of the act; to the Committee on Manufactures.

A bill (S. 1035) for the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts, except in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 1036) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1037) providing means for making effective the law relating to the publicity of campaign contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 1038) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit exchanges of lands of Osage allottees, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1039) to adjust and settle the claims of the loyal Shawnee and loyal Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians;

A bill (S. 1040) for the relief of the Ottawa Indian Tribe of Blanchard Fork and Rouch de Boeuf;

A bill (S. 1041) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Osage Nation of Indians against the United States;

A bill (S. 1042) for the relief of the Miami Indians; and

A bill (S. 1043) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Ponca Tribe of Indians against the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON:

A bill (S. 1044) for the relief of Byron W. Canfield; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1045) for the relief of Erskine R. K. Hayes; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1046) granting a pension to Mary J. Thomas;

A bill (S. 1047) granting an increase of pension to Emily B. Smith;

A bill (S. 1048) granting a pension to Jennie E. Howell;

A bill (S. 1049) granting a pension to Ellen C. Beam;

A bill (S. 1050) granting an increase of pension to Mary McClure;

A bill (S. 1051) granting an increase of pension to Pauline G. Murphy;

A bill (S. 1052) granting a pension to Louise W. Stegman; and

A bill (S. 1053) granting an increase of pension to Emma E. Myers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STONE:

A bill (S. 1054) to establish a national aeronautical laboratory; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 1055) for the relief of the county of Barton, State of Missouri;

A bill (S. 1056) for the relief of the estate of George Patterson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1057) for the relief of the county of Boone, State of Missouri; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 1058) for the relief of Dommick Taheny and John W. Mortimer (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1059) for the relief of George M. Bryan (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1060) fixing the date of reenlistment of Gustav Hertfelder, first-class fireman, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1061) for the relief of Thomas Amick;

A bill (S. 1062) for the relief of David Steers (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1063) for the relief of Philip Cook;

A bill (S. 1064) for the relief of Thomas Miller; and

A bill (S. 1065) for the relief of John C. Barrett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1066) granting an increase of pension to George V. Shaffer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1067) granting a pension to Margaret Crawford Irwin;

A bill (S. 1068) granting a pension to Mary A. Mussey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1069) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Strayer;

A bill (S. 1070) granting an increase of pension to George Fox;

A bill (S. 1071) granting a pension to William Wesley Blaine;

A bill (S. 1072) granting a pension to Amelia Harmon;

A bill (S. 1073) to pension certain soldiers and nonenlisted men who served in the War of the Rebellion;

A bill (S. 1074) granting a pension to Florence Sparrow; and

(By request.) A bill (S. 1075) extending the benefits of the general pension laws to the members of the Eighth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Regiments, the several batteries of Artillery, the several troops of Cavalry, and the several independent companies which comprised the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, otherwise known as the emergency men, who were called into service by the President of the United States of America, officered by United States officers, and sworn into the service of the United States for an indefinite period, the same as if they had been in the service of the United States for a period of 90 days or more; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 1076) concerning baggage and excess baggage carried by common carriers in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and common carriers while engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations, and prescribing the duties of such common carriers in reference thereto while so engaged, defining certain offenses and fixing the punishment therefor, and repealing all conflicting laws; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1077) to extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1902, entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk War, Cherokee disturbance, and the Seminole War,' approved July 27, 1892"; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 1078) to amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositaries for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for the repayment thereof, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1079) to correct the military record of Showers Nelson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1080) granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Smith;

A bill (S. 1081) granting an increase of pension to Walter Smith;

A bill (S. 1082) granting an increase of pension to John Yonker;

A bill (S. 1083) granting a pension to William Llewellyn; and

A bill (S. 1084) granting a pension to J. W. Jewell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

(By request.) A bill (S. 1085) to supplement an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies, as approved July 2, 1890; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1086) for erecting a suitable memorial to John Ericsson; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 1087) authorizing the exchange of certain lands within the Fishlake National Forest, Utah; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 1088) to make Oklahoma City, Okla., a subport of entry under the jurisdiction of the surveyor of customs at Kansas City, Mo., and extending the privileges of the seventh section of the act of June 10, 1880, thereto; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. RANDELL:

A bill (S. 1089) for the relief of the estate of T. J. Semmes, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1090) for the relief of the estate of John Pemberton, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 1091) to transfer the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1092) granting a pension to Louise Amy (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1093) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Tinstman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 1094) to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

A bill (S. 1095) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Schantz (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 1096) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Parmelee (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1097) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Rice (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1098) granting an increase of pension to Flora L. Cummings (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEWLANDS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 16) regarding the Panama Canal tolls; to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 17) granting permission to the Woman's Titanic Memorial Association to erect a memorial structure in Potomac Park, in the city of Washington; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 18) for the relief of destitute persons within the State of Alabama in the districts devastated by the recent floods and storms; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 19) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OWEN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) proposing a method of amending the Constitution of the United States by establishing constitutional majority rule; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to provide compensation for accidental injuries, resulting in disability or death, to employees of railroad companies. I desire to say just a word, with the indulgence of the Senate, with reference to it.

This is a bill which was before the Senate at the last session, and passed by a vote of 64 to 15, and in an amended form passed the House by a vote of 218 to 81, as I recall it. In the preparation of this draft of the bill I have adopted most of the House amendments. Some of them I have not adopted. The principal amendment which I have not adopted is that which provides for a 5 days' waiting period instead of a 14 days' waiting period, as provided in the Senate bill. I have restored the Senate provision in that respect. The House amended the bill so as to provide for a maximum salary upon which the computation of compensation was to be made of \$120 per month.

In the bill that I have introduced I have taken off the maximum altogether, simply providing for a minimum salary, upon which the computation of half wages is to be made, of \$50 a month, so that the minimum compensation under this bill, if passed, will be \$25 a month, and there will be no maximum whatever. I have thought best to do that, because I think if we restore the provision with reference to the waiting period to 14 calendar days instead of 5 calendar days, the aggregate of the amount which will be saved by doing that will justify us in taking off the maximum. The 9 days which will be saved, applied to all of these employees, will amount in the aggregate to a considerable sum, while it will amount to a very trifling sum to each individual.

The policy of this sort of legislation is primarily to take care of the serious accidents, the calamities; and by cutting out these trivial injuries we will save a large sum of money to apply to the more serious injuries.

I ask, Mr. President, that 5,000 additional copies of the bill be printed, 2,000 of which shall be for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary, and 3,000 for the document room. I make that request because this bill applies to some seventeen hundred thousand railroad employees. There has already been a demand for many copies of it, and there will be a demand for a large number of copies.

The bill (S. 959) to provide an exclusive remedy and compensation for accidental injuries, resulting in disability or death, to employees of common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Senator from Utah asks that 5,000 additional copies of the bill be printed, 2,000 for the use

of the Committee on the Judiciary, and 3,000 for the Senate document room. If there be no objection, that order will be made.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. BRYAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 10) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CUMMINS. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (H. R. 10) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes. I ask that the amendment be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance, and that it also be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the amendment was referred to the Committee on Finance, ordered to be printed, and to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. CUMMINS to the bill H. R. 10, viz: Add to paragraph 552 the following:

"Provided, however, That none of the foregoing meats shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country unless and until the President, after due investigation, has found and proclaimed that the government of any such foreign country has established and is maintaining a system of meat inspection which is the substantial equivalent and is as efficient as the system established and maintained by the laws of the United States in the Department of Agriculture; and especially that the system of such foreign country provides for the examination of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, before they are allowed to enter into any slaughtering, packing, meat canning, rendering, or similar establishment in which they are to be slaughtered and the meat or meat products thereof are to be used for food; and

"Provided further, That no meat imported into the United States from any foreign country shall be sold in the United States until it is examined and inspected, after arrival and before sale, by inspectors appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture; and the provisions of an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, relating to post-mortem examinations and inspections of the carcasses and parts thereof of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, are hereby made applicable to carcasses, parts thereof, and meats so imported into the United States from any such foreign country."

OIL AND GAS LANDS OF OSAGE NATION.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to enter an order authorizing the return to the Secretary of the Interior of certain papers relating to the leasing of oil and gas lands of the Osage Nation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed order will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Ordered, That the papers relating to the proposed leasing of oil and gas lands of the Osage Nation, Oklahoma, with rules and regulations, etc., forwarded to the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior in response to Senate resolution 485, Sixty-second Congress, third session, agreed to February 28, 1913, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate and returned to the Secretary of the Interior for the files of his office.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma if there has been any action taken upon the resolution?

Mr. OWEN. No action was taken upon it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the order will be made.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the resolution ought to be amended by inserting the words "no action having been taken upon the resolution."

Mr. OWEN. It is simply an order returning the papers which are now on file in the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection at all to the order, but it ought to state that no action has been taken upon the resolution.

Mr. OWEN. The original resolution simply called for the papers, and no action was necessary. I have no objection to those words being added.

Mr. SMOOT. I think, though, the amendment ought to be made, because that is the usual form—"no action having been taken upon the resolution."

Mr. OWEN. Let there be added to the order the words "no adverse report having been made thereon."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, those words will be added, and the order as amended will be agreed to.

ASSISTANT CLERKS TO SENATORS.

Mr. JONES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 44), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That each minority Senator not the chairman of a committee be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ one assistant clerk, at \$1,440 per annum, to be paid from "miscellaneous items" of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

SENATE RESEARCH BUREAU.

Mr. OWEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 45), which was read and referred to the Committee on the Library:

Resolved, That there is hereby established the research bureau of the Senate, to be located in, or as near as practical to, the Senate room in the Library of Congress. The duties of the staff of the said bureau

shall be (1) to brief legislative issues for the Senate committees whenever so requested, the work to include bill drafting; and (2) to assist the Senate conference committees whenever so requested. Rules for the operation of the bureau shall be formulated by the majority leader.

Second. Under the said rules the bureau shall be in charge of an expert in political science, political economy, and social science in general, who shall be elected by the Senate, and receive a salary of \$— per year. The appointments within the bureau shall be under a competitive system, the aim of which shall be to secure the services of those who are best fitted to do the work. The confirmation of appointments shall be by the majority leader. At the start the number of employees in the bureau shall be the expert in charge, one expert assistant, and a stenographer. The salaries shall be adjusted to efficiency and be fixed by the director of the bureau.

SOIL SURVEY OF ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLA.

Mr. BRYAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 46), which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That there shall be reprinted 1,000 additional copies of the Soil Survey of Escambia County, Fla., for the use of the Senate document room.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 47), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-third Congress to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for its use, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit during the sessions of the Senate.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 48), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed together in pamphlet form, for the use of the Senate document room, 1,000 copies of an act entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874, and an act entitled "An act to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878.

CLAIMS OF COLOMBIA.

Mr. HITCHCOCK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 50), which was read:

Whereas there has been published in Colombia what purports to be an official version in Spanish of the minutes of a conference between the American minister to Colombia and the minister of foreign affairs of Colombia, held February 15, 1913, at Bogota, together with a memorandum then presented by the American minister outlining the terms of a proposed settlement and arbitration of certain claims of Colombia against the United States, which proposals the Colombian minister of foreign affairs then and there rejected, according to said published minutes: Therefore, in order that the Senate may be fully informed,

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate a copy of the minutes of said conference between the American minister to Colombia and the Colombian minister of foreign affairs, together with a copy of the memorandum offer then submitted by the United States, as well as copies of all correspondence between the two countries not heretofore submitted to the Senate and relating to the claims of Colombia against the United States, including also a copy of the report made to the State Department September 30, 1912, by the American minister to Colombia and mentioned in said memorandum.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, in explanation of the resolution I desire to say that something over a year ago I offered and the Senate passed a resolution calling upon the President to present to the Senate copies of all correspondence which had passed between the United States and Colombia relative to the claim of Colombia against the United States arising out of the secession of Panama in November, 1903.

The Senate passed the resolution, but the President returned it to the Senate later with a letter from the Secretary of State to the effect that it was not deemed expedient at that time to send the correspondence of recent years to the Senate, for the reason that certain negotiations were then pending, and a report from the minister of the United States was expected. It appears now that the report has been received; that negotiations have been had at Bogota, and that Colombia received certain proffers from the United States amounting, as I am told, to something over \$25,000,000, which were rejected by Colombia. I think the time has arrived when the Senate and the country should be advised of the character of the proposition made and the present status of the negotiations between the two countries on this important question. I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSAGE ON LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I send to the desk a resolution which I ask to have read for the information of the Senate, and then I will ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 49) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate whether or not payments have been from time to time made out of public moneys to express companies for the transportation of property of the United States over lines of railway companies which received grants of land from the Government upon the express condition that such lines "shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free of toll or other charges upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States; and the same shall be transported over said roads at the cost, charge, and expense of the corporations or companies owning or operating the same, when so required by the Government of the United States," or conditions of like import.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is further directed, in case payments for transportation of property of the United States over such land-grant railroads have been made to express companies, to report to the Senate the authority for making such payments and the extent to which the practice of making them has been followed.

CONFERENCE REPORTS ON TARIFF MEASURES.

Mr. CUMMINS. I desire to give a notice, and I send it to the desk to be read, with the accompanying resolution (S. Res. 43).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Pursuant to the rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice that on Thursday, the 17th day of April, or the next session of the Senate, I will offer a resolution proposing the adoption of an additional standing rule. A copy of the resolution and rule is attached hereto.

Resolved, That there shall be added as one of the standing rules of the Senate the following, to wit:

"When the report of a conference committee upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon a bill proposing to change duties upon imports from a foreign country into the United States is under consideration by the Senate there shall be, upon the request of any Senator, a separate vote on any point or item of disagreement concerning which there is a recommendation that the Senate recede in whole or in part."

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, in pursuance of the rules of the Senate, the notice that I have given must lie on the table until the next meeting of the Senate, and it can then be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The notice and accompanying resolution will lie on the table.

INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS (S. DOC. NO. 6).

Mr. NEWLANDS. I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a public document proceedings of the International Irrigation Congress of October, 1912, containing certain resolutions adopted by that congress and the constitution adopted by it.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada if that has not already been printed as a public document.

Mr. NEWLANDS. It is my recollection that the Senator from Utah was to make that motion, but that in the pressure of business near the close of the last session it was not done.

Mr. SMOOT. I may be mistaken, but if my memory serves me aright it is now a public document. I can find out in a few moments, however.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I will then withhold the request until the Senator from Utah ascertains the fact.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection at all to the printing, and if I did not ask that it be printed as a public document I intended to do so. I will let the Senator know in a very few minutes.

Mr. NEWLANDS subsequently said: I learn from the Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot] that he was mistaken in the impression that the matter referred to a few moments ago has already been printed as a document. I ask unanimous consent that it be published as a document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I do not care to object to this request, but it does seem to me that we have to draw the line somewhere in the matter of printing public documents, and it should not be done without some thought or understanding as to the expense. I have no doubt the Senator makes the request in perfect good faith, and perhaps the paper ought to be printed; but I think it is due to the Senate, due to the public, and due to everyone that such matters should be referred to the committee which has in hand this sort of business. There is a Committee on Printing which, when matters of this kind are referred to it, has an investigation made as to the cost of the printing, and then we get an idea as to whether it is advisable to print the different papers that are offered to be printed.

I think it is a bad precedent to insist that we should print whatever is asked to be printed at any time without any regard

to what the expense may be and the number of copies required, or anything of that sort.

I wish the Senator would allow the request to be referred, so that we may have it understood that such matters shall go to the committee which is charged with the business of ascertaining the cost and the necessity of printing matters as public documents.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I will state to the Senator from Florida that this paper comprises a pamphlet of four or five pages. It represents the resolutions passed by the International Irrigation Congress at its session last fall and the action of that Congress relating to a new constitution enlarging its scope.

The congress has already received the recognition of the Congress of the United States by two appropriations regarding its meetings. Those meetings are of national consequence and cover a subject matter of great interest. This has been a very potential organization in the formation of public opinion regarding the method of dealing with our waters.

Of course if the Senator from Florida insists that the matter shall go to the committee, I will have to yield, but the public importance is so obvious and the expense is so trivial I hope the Senator will not press his objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the Senator from Florida objects.

Mr. FLETCHER. I do not yet quite catch the request of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. NEWLANDS. The request is for unanimous consent for the publication as a public document of the matter referred to.

Mr. FLETCHER. I realize the importance of the subject to which the Senator has referred, and I will not make an objection now. I do, however, insist that the proper course is to refer such requests to the Committee on Printing. I do not object to the Senator's request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, it will be so ordered.

REPORT OF PARK COMMISSION.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the report of the Park Commission of the District of Columbia, a very valuable publication, has been several times reprinted, but it is now practically out of print. Many calls are being made for that publication.

I present a condensed form of that report. It is considerably abbreviated. I would like to have from five to ten thousand copies of it printed, but will ask that the document be referred to the Committee on Printing for consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The publication, with the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire, will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

INCOME-TAX PROVISION OF THE TARIFF BILL (S. DOC. NO. 4).

Mr. CLAPP. I make a request for the publication of 2,000 copies of section 2 of House bill No. 10. It is the section which relates to the income tax. Requests are being made for it, and there is no use to print the entire bill in order to comply with the requests.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I ask unanimous consent for a reprint of a Senate document of the last Congress. At the last Congress I submitted to be printed as a Senate document the Constitution of the United States with annotations. There has been such a demand for it that the edition has been exhausted. I ask now that it be printed with corrections to date as a Senate document and that 1,500 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? If not, it will be so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Thursday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

REORGANIZATION OF CUSTOMS SERVICE (S. DOC. NO. 7).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was

read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On August 21, 1912, and October 19, 1912, there were appointed by the President, in accordance with the authority granted to him to reorganize the customs service, Winfield T. Denison, Esq., an Assistant Attorney General; William Loeb, jr., Esq., collector of customs at New York; and Felix Frankfurter, Esq., law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, as a committee to inquire into the procedure, practice, and administrative methods of the Board of United States General Appraisers.

I transmit herewith the report of this committee on these subjects.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 15, 1913.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, April 17, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 15, 1913.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

William H. Osborn, of North Carolina, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Royal E. Cabell, resigned.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

John E. Osborne, of Wyoming, to be Assistant Secretary of State, vice Huntington Wilson, resigned.

AMBASSADOR.

Walter Hines Page, of New York, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain, vice Whitelaw Reid, deceased.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

H. Snowden Marshall, of New York, to be United States attorney for the southern district of New York, vice Henry A. Wise, whose term has expired.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF OREGON.

Edward G. Worth, of Portland, Oreg., to be surveyor general of Oregon, vice George A. Westgate, term expired.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Samuel Butler, of Marysville, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Sacramento, Cal., vice John C. Ing, term expired.

Lee A. Ruark, of Del Norte, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Del Norte, Colo., vice Julius H. Weiss, term expired.

William A. Maxwell, of Brighton, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Denver, Colo., vice Hugh Taylor, term expired.

Samuel B. Berry, of Grand Junction, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Montrose, Colo., vice William C. Blair, whose term will expire April 26, 1913.

Sam Mothershead, of Burns, Oreg., to be receiver of public moneys at Burns, Oreg., vice Frank Davey, term expired and resigned.

Nolan Skiff, of Halfway, Oreg., to be receiver of public moneys at La Grande, Oreg., vice Colon Eberhard, term expired.

L. A. Booth, of Prineville, Oreg., to be receiver of public moneys at The Dalles, Oreg., vice Louis H. Arneson, term expired.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Onias C. Skinner, of Montrose, Colo., to be register of the land office at Montrose, Colo., vice Bryson P. Blair, term expired.

John H. Bowen, of Glasgow, Mo., to be register of the land office at Springfield, Mo., vice Cornelius N. Van Hosen, deceased.

James F. Burgess, of Lakeview, Oreg., to be register of the land office at Lakeview, Oreg., vice Arthur W. Orton, whose term will expire May 31, 1913.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

S. J. Griffin to be postmaster at Cullman, Ala., in place of John F. Sutterer, removed.

Richard D. Williams to be postmaster at Opelika, Ala., in place of Dallas B. Smith, deceased.

ALASKA.

Minnie E. Swineford to be postmaster at Ketchikan, Alaska, in place of A. Zilpah Hopkins, resigned.

ARKANSAS.

Mrs. L. H. Hall to be postmaster at Pocahontas, Ark., in place of Hiram L. Throgmorton, resigned.

J. E. Pringle to be postmaster at Hoxie, Ark., in place of Alexander Jackson, resigned.

CALIFORNIA.

John A. Rollins to be postmaster at Tulare, Cal., in place of William P. Ratliff, resigned.

COLORADO.

Eva B. Hamilton to be postmaster at Stratton, Colo., in place of J. A. Smith, resigned.

Thomas Ryan to be postmaster at Salida, Colo., in place of Michael J. Guerin, resigned.

FLORIDA.

Arthur B. Brown to be postmaster at Fort Pierce, Fla., in place of William L. Keefer, resigned.

Charles E. Kettle to be postmaster at Hastings, Fla., in place of R. C. Harris, resigned.

Elmer J. Roux to be postmaster at Fernandina, Fla., in place of Oliver S. Oakes, deceased.

GEORGIA.

Stephen D. Cherry to be postmaster at Donaldsonville, Ga., in place of William E. Perry, resigned.

M. S. Cornett to be postmaster at Lawrenceville, Ga., in place of William C. Cole, resigned.

ILLINOIS.

James M. Nunamaker to be postmaster at Greenup, Ill., in place of Joseph G. Greeson, resigned.

M. O. Scott to be postmaster at Neponset, Ill., in place of Charles M. Carpenter, resigned.

INDIANA.

William E. Aydelotte to be postmaster at Sullivan, Ind., in place of Arthur A. Holmes, deceased.

John Davidson to be postmaster at Lyons, Ind., in place of Charles T. O'Haver, deceased.

William Kostbade to be postmaster at Hobart, Ind., in place of Harry C. Linkhart, deceased.

Willard S. Pugh to be postmaster at Greenfield, Ind., in place of George W. Duncan, deceased.

KANSAS.

Jefferson Dunham to be postmaster at Little River, Kans., in place of James W. Crawford, deceased.

William A. Matteson to be postmaster at Abilene, Kans., in place of Richard Waring, deceased.

KENTUCKY.

John C. Carrithers to be postmaster at Taylorsville, Ky., in place of William H. Stratton, deceased.

Ernest W. McClure to be postmaster at Leitchfield, Ky., in place of William A. Wallace, deceased.

Mary Alice Sweets to be postmaster at Bardstown, Ky., in place of John B. Weller, resigned.

LOUISIANA.

Charles De Blieux to be postmaster at Natchitoches, La., in place of J. Ernest Breda, deceased.

William G. Chapman to be postmaster at Lake Arthur, La., in place of Robert B. Johnson, resigned.

H. H. Schindler to be postmaster at Sulphur, La., in place of John J. Drost, deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

George T. McLaughlin to be postmaster at Sandwich, Mass., in place of Charles E. Brady, resigned.

MICHIGAN.

Fred B. Carr to be postmaster at Dundee, Mich., in place of Charles H. Pulver, resigned.

Edwin C. Maxwell to be postmaster at Carleton, Mich., in place of Cash B. Herman, resigned.

MISSISSIPPI.

Elijah T. Butler to be postmaster at McComb, Miss., in place of Seth W. Collins, removed.

C. W. Carr to be postmaster at Newton, Miss., in place of Henry C. Majure, resigned.

Samuel W. Pendarvis to be postmaster at Magnolia, Miss., in place of Alfred T. Leggett, resigned.

MISSOURI.

Edward H. Moran to be postmaster at Clarksville, Mo., in place of William L. H. Silliman, deceased.

William G. Pike to be postmaster at Martinsburg, Mo., in place of Edwin W. Pritchett, resigned.

M. W. Spurling to be postmaster at Higbee, Mo., in place of John P. Rankin, deceased.

MONTANA.

Roy M. Corley to be postmaster at Stevensville, Mont., in place of William E. Baggs, removed.

William Crofft to be postmaster at Chouteau, Mont., in place of William Cowgill, resigned.

NEBRASKA.

Frank Cox to be postmaster at Sutherland, Nebr., in place of Castillo M. Reynolds, resigned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

David V. Cahalane to be postmaster at Charlestown, N. H., in place of Fred H. Perry, resigned.

NORTH DAKOTA.

John Galyen to be postmaster at Belfield, N. Dak., in place of Roswell C. Davis, resigned.

Arthur L. Menard to be postmaster at Wilton, N. Dak., in place of Merton W. Woodworth, resigned.

OHIO.

John Q. Baker to be postmaster at Middletown, Ohio, in place of Edmund L. McCallay, resigned.

John C. Gorman to be postmaster at Ironton, Ohio, in place of Jeremiah Davidson, removed.

Albert Schnell to be postmaster at Morrow, Ohio, in place of Adolphus D. Haney, resigned.

Charles Warnke to be postmaster at Huron, Ohio, in place of William H. Tyler, deceased.

Elias D. Warren to be postmaster at Fairport Harbor, Ohio, in place of Thomas M. Irwin, deceased.

OREGON.

Arunah Longwell to be postmaster at Echo, Oreg., in place of E. R. Ware, resigned.

J. A. McMorris to be postmaster at Condon, Oreg., in place of John F. Reisacher, resigned.

Frank S. Myers to be postmaster at Portland, Oreg., in place of Charles B. Merrick, deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Cornelius Allen to be postmaster at Dubois, Pa., in place of John B. Hess, deceased.

William C. Kreider to be postmaster at Mauch Chunk, Pa., in place of Edwin F. Luckenbach, deceased.

Christian S. Lichteiter to be postmaster at Elk Lick, Pa., in place of Albert B. Lowry, resigned.

TENNESSEE.

John E. Conner to be postmaster at Chattanooga, Tenn., in place of William S. Raulston, resigned.

Samuel W. McKinney to be postmaster at Etowah, Tenn., in place of John Rains, resigned.

TEXAS.

Thomas Durham to be postmaster at Wellington, Tex., in place of William B. Kirby, resigned.

Tom H. Hood to be postmaster at Wortham, Tex., in place of George C. Ross, resigned.

B. H. Newton to be postmaster at Midlothian, Tex., in place of John S. McEldowney, removed.

D. A. Paulus to be postmaster at Hallettsville, Tex., in place of William J. Miller, resigned.

J. W. Shaw to be postmaster at San Diego, Tex., in place of Vidal Garcia, resigned.

Ira J. Wright to be postmaster at Mission, Tex., in place of C. W. Frick, resigned.

VIRGINIA.

P. W. Pugh to be postmaster at Broadway, Va., in place of James M. Williams, removed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

J. Garland Hurst to be postmaster at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., in place of William L. Erwin, resigned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 17, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last was read and approved.

SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, the Senator elect from the State of Illinois [Mr. LEWIS], whose credentials have heretofore been presented and filed, is now present and ready to take the oath of office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator elect will present himself at the desk for the purpose of taking the oath of office.

Mr. LEWIS was escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. SHERMAN, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. LODGE. I offer a resolution placing the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] on sundry minority committees.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Mr. SHERMAN be appointed a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia in place of Mr. LIPPITT, resigned; of the Committee on Canadian Relations in place of Mr. CUMMINS, resigned; of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in place of Mr. OLIVER, resigned; of the Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers in Executive Departments in place of Mr. SMOOT, resigned; of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department in place of Mr. BAISTOW, resigned; of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard in place of Mr. BURTON, resigned; of the Committee on Forest Reservations and Protection of Game in place of Mr. POINDEXTER, resigned.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S PENSION ROLLS (S. DOC. NO. 10).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 10th instant, certain information relative to the names of all persons borne on the policemen's and firemen's pension rolls of the District, etc., which, on motion of Mr. GALLINGER, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair presents a concurrent resolution adopted by the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii, which will be referred to the Committee on Finance and printed in the RECORD.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I understand that that is a memorial of a legislature.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is a memorial of the Legislature of Hawaii.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It occurs to me that it should be read.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let it be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. All right.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The memorial will be read if the Senator from Wyoming desires.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. To have it printed in the RECORD is sufficient.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas a special session of the Congress of the United States has been called by the President for the purpose of revising tariff duties; and

Whereas the commercial life of the Territory of Hawaii and almost its entire population is dependent on the sugar industry in said Territory, in which industry there is at present invested more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and

Whereas a material reduction of the tariff duty on sugar will work incalculable harm to the industry, and the abolition of the said duty will actually destroy the same and impoverish the thousands whose savings are invested therein, or whose business or employment is dependent thereon; and

Whereas in the past eight years in addition to the amount derived from taxes, it has been necessary to borrow money upon bonds of the Territory to the amount of \$6,844,000 in order to provide funds for necessary improvements; and

Whereas out of the total annual taxes assessed upon real and personal property and upon incomes the receipts from which for the year 1912 amounted to \$2,702,533.07, the sum of \$1,758,544.39 was paid directly by sugar estates as shown by the returns on file, being 65 per cent of said taxes, and there was paid by the industries directly dependent upon sugar an estimated amount of 20 per cent of the same, making an aggregate of 85 per cent of the entire receipts of the Territory derived from the sources above specified; and

Whereas any substantial tariff change would deprive this Territory of said portion of its revenue, which could not be replaced from other sources, and the Territory would be unable to meet its current necessary expenses: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii (the Senate concurring), That we do respectfully petition the Congress not to reduce the present duty on sugar; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegate to Congress.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,

Honolulu, Hawaii, March 31, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was finally adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on March 31, 1913.

ERIC A. KNUDSEN,
President of the Senate.

JOHN H. WISE,
Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF TERRITORY OF HAWAII,

Honolulu, Hawaii, April 1, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was finally adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 1, 1913.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
EDWARD WOODWARD,
Clerk House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, which was referred to the Com-